

175 Upper Barama area. Rather, the settlements were dispersed along the
161 river corridor and varied in population size from fifteen to fifty
162 individuals (1934:333).⁵ The Carib settlements were named for the
361 creek they were near (1936:98), and house structures were located in
[103] the cultivated fields. Thus, locations fluctuated around a creek as
well as among creeks. Accordingly, ten inhabited settlements in the
Upper Barama River area could be estimated to represent a population

• [126] of perhaps 200. This number is also supported by genealogies
recorded in 1970-71.

175 With respect to interactions among these settlements in the Upper
628 Barama River area, Gillin reports that the residents of Savari were
in contact with Haisari, Kwamata, and Kurewa (1936:106). He also
reports that this group of Caribs was "completely out of touch with
those farther up the river" (1936:106).

Subsequent inquiry reveals this may not have been the case.⁶
Verbal communication as well as a recognition of kinship relation-
ships seem to have been maintained throughout the Upper Barama River
area during this early period. In 1970-71, one informant remembers
that as a small boy he accompanied an adult male relative on a walk
from one of the settlements in the upper section of the Upper Barama

* [177] River to visit other relatives in Savari. They were lured by news
of the white man (Gillin) living there and curious enough to go and
see for themselves. However, when they reached Savari, Gillin was
in Georgetown. The travelers had to content themselves with a close
examination of all the camp gear.

Contacts among the Carib settlements on the lower section of the